

C.U.P. Jottings

By J. L. G.

TORONTO, ONT.—Earl Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, recently signified through the Honourable Vincent Massey, his acceptance of an invitation to deliver a series of lectures tendered to him by President J. C. C. of the University of Toronto. The lectures will be to commemorate the services of Sir Robert Falconer as president of the university and to promote a better knowledge of international affairs.

HALIFAX, N.S. — Medical students at Dalhousie were up in arms this week following a series of thefts from the Medical cloak-room which culminated recently in the theft of an overcoat, scarf and gloves, the property of one of the students. The university authorities refused requests to renovate cloak-room facilities in order to ensure the safety of the property of students while attending classes for financial reasons, but precautionary measures have been taken.

SASKATOON, SASK. — "The Sheaf," the semi-weekly paper of the University of Saskatchewan, editorially condemned the state of disrepair of the tables and benches in classrooms, cafeteria and library of the university which is gradually forcing every Co-ed on the campus into a state of bankruptcy. "Even Lux won't protect silk stockings from the ravages of run caused by contact with the jagged edge of table and chair legs," stated the editorial. Some of the Co-eds have solved the difficulty by investing in spoils of adhesive tape, which remedy, however, doesn't add to the appearance of the furniture.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Two new scholarships to the value of \$100 each were recently established at the University of Manitoba by the United Grain Growers Ltd., to be offered in the departments of Home Economics and Agriculture. The scholarships are to be awarded in recognition of work accomplished in the Manitoba home-making and agricultural schools, and will provide training for one male and one female from rural Manitoba in these courses for one year.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Ubysey Students' Council has passed a number of new regulations to govern all future class elections because of interference and "packing" which has recently occurred. In the future all class elections will be held by ballot and nominations will be required to be handed in to the Council at least four days before the class election is held.

TORONTO, ONT.—Nicholas Ignatieff, Director and Chief Leader of the Schools Exploration Society, recently informed Varsity undergraduates of his plans for an exploration society composed of undergraduate students of the University of Toronto to explore unmapped north-west Canada. The tentative plans include both men and women who are interested in such expeditions.

R.C.A.F. CAREER PORTRAYED BY FLYING OFFICER

Group of Seniors Gather to Hear Walker

ADVANTAGES NAMED

Little Danger in Correct Flying Says Walker

Flying Officer Walker of the R.C.A.F. yesterday afternoon in the Union grill-room described carefully to a gathering of interested students the nature of an officer's life in the Air Force and the opportunities that it offered. The Air Force, he said, has been organizing an expansion for some years, intending to make up its personnel to five hundred officers and hence there will be a demand for about fifty new men, who must be graduates of a university or R.M.C. to train as officers. They will be selected finally during a training period which begins on July 3rd. The total training period lasts about eleven months and then the student becomes a qualified flying officer and may be sent to any of a number of the posts across Canada and may take further specialized training.

Emphasizes New Safety.

Mr. Walker emphasized that flying was no longer a hazardous undertaking and that only rank carelessness is likely to cause an accident in the air. That of a Flying Officer is a serious and steady occupation.

The attractions of the Air Force were enumerated. The salary is larger than usual for a person just leaving college—beginning at \$2,600 a year, and is raised gradually to about \$4,500.

It also offered the security of a government job, with a pension. There was variety, the officer being moved about among different specialized branches. There was travel, both in being moved from one post to another across Canada and because two or three men were sent every year to England. Life in the training camps at Trenton and Camp Borden was attractive, although one had to work to qualify as a Flying Officer.

A number of questions were then asked and answered, particularly on the subject of a thorough course in aeronautical engineering and design which was obtainable for R.C.A.F. members. Mr. Walker said that only a very limited number could take this and that competition for it was very high.

ARTS DEBATE TO TAKE PLACE TODAY

Sophomores Uphold Affirmative Against Freshmen in Contest

Resuming activities after being inactive since December, the Arts Debating Society will hold its first debates of this term today at 5 p.m. in Room 13 of the Arts Building when two inter-class debates are scheduled.

In the first W. Shuchat and G.

Players To Hold General Meeting Today In Union

Will Release Reserved Seats for "Richard Of Bordeaux"—Announce Ticket Selling Contest—Prizes Offered

A general meeting of the members of the Players' Club with the exception of the cast of "Richard of Bordeaux" which will be rehearsing in the R. V. C. Reading Room, will take place in the Grill Room of the McGill Union today at 5:15 o'clock. All members are requested to attend.

For the first time in its history, it was announced, the Players' Club will have reserved seats at its performance of its latest production, "Richard of Bordeaux", on February 16, 17, 18. Ticket vouchers will be distributed to member at today's meeting. These vouchers will be for reserved seats and are to go on sale immediately.

To stimulate the sale of tickets for this production which involves unusually heavy outlays, a contest has been announced among ticket sellers. Total prizes amounting to \$10.00 will be awarded to the three people who sell the most tickets. The first prize will be \$5.00.

Reports of production will be

made at the general meeting this afternoon. According to reports from Mr. John Mellor, director of the play, rehearsals are progressing satisfactorily. He also expressed his satisfaction with the cast chosen which includes David Ashdown as Richard, Helen L'Esperance as Anne of Bohemia, his wife, and Rupert Murrill as John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, Richard's ambitious uncle.

Presenting a more human side of Richard than has been heretofore presented in dramas dealing with Richard, this play has been produced in New York and London, but never before in Montreal. In the London production John Gielgud played the role taken by David Ashdown, while in New York Dennis King played the part of Richard. "Richard of Bordeaux" tells in modern prose the story of Richard's struggle against the rebellious nobles of his realm, and more particularly the struggle against himself, against his own weakness and inability to withstand success.

DENTISTS PLAN ANNUAL DANCE

Principal and Dean to Act as Patrons

Scheduled for February 18 at Mount Royal Hotel

Emmett J. Folger, chairman of the committee in charge, announced last night that the annual Dental Ball is scheduled to take place on Saturday, February 18th, of this year, at the Salle Doree of the Mount Royal Hotel. It has also been learned that for this year's frolic the Dental Undergraduate Society has engaged the services of Blake Sewell and his "Knights of Knot", an organization of ten musicians who have played at university functions on many previous occasions.

As in previous years, this ball will climax the social season of the Dental Faculty. Dress will be formal. The committee has also received assurances from many of the recent graduates of the faculty that they would attend the function. It has, however, been pointed out that in spite of the fact that the majority of the guests are expected to be members (or prospective members) of the Dental profession the attendance will not be limited to them only. All undergraduates and their friends may attend.

Thus far, the chairman of the committee states, it has been ascertained that Principal and Mrs. Lewis Douglas and Dean and Mrs. A. L. Walsh have consented to act as patrons for the function. A complete list of the patrons will be published later on.

All information concerning the Ball, as well as tickets for the function, may be obtained from the chairman of the committee, Emmett J. Folger, or from any of the members of this committee which consists of James Connolly, Joseph Orlando, Eugene Hickey, and Albert Danforth.

German Table

The German Table will meet today at Krausmann's Grill at 1 o'clock. Those wishing to participate should sign the notice board of the German Department so that arrangements can be made.

Greaves, representing Arts 2 will uphold the affirmative of the resolution "Resolved that Canada should enter the Pan-American Union." The Negative will be supported by H. Surcin and J. A. Riddle of the Freshman year.

In the other debate Alex Stalker and Frank MacKinnon of second year will defend the affirmative of the resolution "Resolved that it is fair to use the sit-down strike as a weapon against employers." They will be opposed by J. A. Riddle and R. P. Greenbaum.

DAILY STAFF HEARS O'MEARA TOMORROW

Baz O'Meara, sports editor of the Montreal Star, will address the meeting of the Daily staff which will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Reading Room of the McGill Union. His topic will be "Sports Writing," but he has indicated that he will also give random thoughts on newspapers in general.

During the meeting announcements of interest to all members of the staff will be made. After the meeting there will be dancing, and refreshments will be served in the Reading Room.

Associated with the Star for ten years, Mr. O'Meara has been its sports editor for the past two years. Before that time he was associate sports editor. He has been working for newspapers for the past 27 years, with the

(Continued on Page Four.)

RESEARCH LAB RAZED IN U.B.C.

Damage Amounting to \$2,200 Done Sunday

Laboratory Was Recently Inspected by Sir Frederick Banting

Vancouver, B.C., February 1. — (C.U.P.)—Fire razed a chemical research laboratory on the second floor of the University of British Columbia Science Building shortly after midnight Sunday, causing over \$2,200 damage to building and equipment, and injuring several firemen.

Research students who have been working on fish oil experiments in this laboratory "assign the cause of the fire to the ignition of matches by rats or mice, and the consequent firing of the fish oil and chemicals in the room.

Valuables Notes Lost.

It is assumed that the fire was smoldering for some hours before it was discovered early Monday morning. Although firemen battled the flames with chemicals and water, walls and ceiling were charred and the thick panes of glazed glass in the doors and walls on the hallway were cracked and blackened. On the badly damaged stools and tables were strewn broken test tubes, flasks, beakers and twisted metal apparatus.

This laboratory was one which was particularly inspected by Sir Frederick Banting of the National Research Council at Ottawa, during his visit to University of British Columbia last fall. Experiments on the ingredients and use of fish oil, a valuable local product, were being carried on in the laboratory together with other experiments on thymus glands and dioxane.

The equipment in the fish oil experiments was specially manufactured in eastern Canada last year and its replacement will probably take some four months. Valuable notes on the experiments were also destroyed and this will necessitate the repetition of the experiments.

WOMEN'S UNION TO HOLD BUFFET SUPPER

According to Miss Heasley, treasurer of the Women's Union, the sale of tickets for the annual Buffet Supper is going very well. "The Buffet Supper is to be held this evening at R.V.C. All members of the Women's Union are invited. Tickets are on sale today at the box office in the McGill Union. The price is twenty-five cents. Refreshments will be served at six by the same caterers that supplied supper for the Spinners' Spree. A programme of skits will follow the supper. The new women's organization, the Red Wings Society, will serve at supper.

RESIDENTS HOLD HOP

Strathcona Hall Gives Dance Saturday for Residents

The Strathcona Hall Resident House Dance will be held on Saturday, February 4, dancing will commence at 9 p.m. and continue until 1 a.m. Music will be supplied by Jack Small's Rhythm Doctors. Tickets may be obtained at \$1 per couple which includes refreshments.

Physical Society

The fifth sessional meeting of the Physical Society will be held in the Main Lecture Theatre of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory, tomorrow at 5:00 p.m.

Speaker, Dr. H. H. Jasper, of the Montreal Neurological Institute. Subject, "Physical problems in electrophysiology of the nervous system. All those interested are invited to attend.

Large Attendance Anticipated at Refugee Benefit Entertainment

By I. L.

With prominent local artists having agreed to appear as guest artists, ticket sales for the German Refugee benefit concert are selling at a rapid rate. The musicale is taking place next Tuesday evening, February 7th, at 8:30 in the McGill Union. Proceeds will be sent to the Joint Distribution Committee which is doing a great part of the work in aiding refugees to leave Germany and settle in some new home. The concert is under the auspices of the Macdonald Circle, with the S.C.M. co-operating.

Madame Olga Lieber, Mrs. Maud Whitmore, and Mischa Poznansky are the performers making up the evening's entertainment. Madame Lieber was born in Russia and began her education there at an early age. She won the Tereshenko scholarship for the complete course at the Imperial Conservatory and studied there under Prof.

Dombrowsky. Later she graduated from the Kiev Conservatory. After a series of concerts given in Russia, she came to Canada in 1924, and gave several joint concerts with Max Panteleief and other artists.

Mischa Poznansky, concert violinist, began his career in Palestine at an early age, studying under Prof. Klein. Following this he studied in New York with Leopold Auer, and later made a concert tour of Europe. He came to Montreal several years ago and is heard weekly on a local radio programme.

Maud Whitmore has had a varied career both as singer and actress. She has played leading roles in many Gilbert and Sullivan productions both here and in England. While in Toronto she was a member of the Hart House Theatre, playing the leading role in the Canadian premiere of Arnold Bennett's "Bright Island." At present she is church soloist at Knox Crescent Church.

Political Economists Will Study New Deal To-night

Richard Hepburn and Claude Tetrault to Present Papers Titled "Reflections On the New Deal"

"Reflections on the New Deal" will be the topic of Richard Hepburn and Claude Tetrault when they address a meeting of the Political Economy Club at 8:15 tonight in the Union.

Richard Hepburn, the first speaker, will cover, more specifically, the history of the New Deal from its beginnings until the present day. Claude Tetrault will confine himself to a discussion of the implications of the New Deal and the problems of its supporters. Such things as the controversy in the United States in regard to taxation, and the growing interest of the average American citizen in foreign policy should furnish material of contemporary interest to all Economics students. The importance of this latter Claude Tetrault will illustrate by pointing out the increase of attention paid to armaments and trade treaties.

Neither speaker will indulge in criticism, but simply try to pave the way for a general discussion that will conclude the meeting.

The subject originally chosen for the meeting was "Efficiency Budgeting." This, however, was changed in favor of the present one, "Reflections on the New Deal," because of the greater interest shown in the latter by the students.

This is the fourth monthly meeting of the Political Economy Club, and was at first slated for last Thursday. It is the January meeting, although delayed a week into February.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB EATS IN CHINATOWN

The Cosmopolitan Club will meet on Sunday, February 5, at the Sun Kuo Min Cafe in the heart of Chinatown. The address is 67 Lagachetiere Street west. Chinese food and atmosphere will be featured. Proficiency in handling chopsticks is not an essential.

The program will include a guest speaker whose name will be shortly announced. Those who wish to be present are asked to be in Strathcona Hall at 12:30 on Sunday. The cost of the luncheon for members of the club is 35 cents; for non-members, 45 cents.

PALESTINIAN FILM WILL BE EXHIBITED

'From Abraham to Allenby' Shown by Aiden Crawley

"A film that should be shown in every town, village, and hamlet in the country" is the way in which the Daily Mail described "From Abraham to Allenby" the film that will be shown by Aiden Crawley, B.A., Oxon, when he arrives in Montreal this Saturday to spend one week lecturing to audiences under the auspices of the National Council of Education. Aiden Crawley was a history scholar at Trinity College, Oxford, and spent the first six years after he left the university on the staff of the Daily Mail and its allied newspapers. In 1934 he visited India, Burma, Malaya, China and Japan and when he returned to London, he became interested in educational films, and after making an experimental one in his spare time, he left the Daily Mail to find support for an expedition he wished to make to Palestine.

In this work he had the personal support of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The work began in October, 1936, and the first six months were spent in collaboration with lay and ecclesiastical scholars preparing a script. In February, 1937, a unit of five, including a well known Canadian cameraman, George Rutherford, sailed for the Near East, and spent another six months travelling through Egypt, Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Syria, taking more than 100,000 feet of film. The unit covered more than 11,000 miles on land and about half that amount in the air; its members lived for some time with Beduin tribes, and filmed all the main aspects of Palestine life applicable to the Bible story. They also, and for the first time, filmed the Samaritan Passover as it has been held for the last 2,400 years on Mount Gerizim, the great Easter ceremonies in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, and the crossing of the Jordan by nomad tribes. These scenes, now permanently recorded, have a great historical value, for Palestine is changing rapidly, customs and sites are disappearing, and such incidents will not easily, if ever, be filmed again.

In Great Britain Mr. Crawley is known as an all round sportsman. At Oxford he played cricket for the University for four years, for the

C.S.A. TO HAVE CAMPAIGN WEEK

National Scholarship Drive Decided Upon

Results of Questionnaire Will Be Tabulated

With no discrimination between Protestant and Catholic High Schools, the Canadian Student Assembly will tabulate the results of several thousands of questionnaires sent to English speaking pupils of both sects in the tenth and eleventh grades.

The co-ordinating committee which met at Kingston on January 21 and 22 decided to have a National Scholarships Week to last from February 5 to 11. During this time there will be a concentrated drive toward the aims of the C.S.A. The object of this Scholarships Week is to bring home to the public the points of the Scholarship Campaign. To achieve this end there will be publicity concerning it on every campus across Canada and also in outside newspapers. There will be two radio talks on national hookups, and others in English and French over local stations.

Other activities during this week will include the endorsements of the campaign by organizations and individuals who will send their opinions of the plan to the members of parliament supporting Paul Martin, M.P.

Gentlemen of England on three occasions and was twelfth man for England while still an undergraduate. He also represented the University at Polo; is an accomplished lawn tennis and squash racket player, and his hidden successfully, in steeplechases. Since leaving the University, Mr. Crawley has further extended his interests by taking a commission as a pilot in a squadron of the Auxiliary Air Force.

Mr. Aiden Crawley will visit Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Banff, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Port Arthur and Fort William, Toronto, Ottawa, Fredericton, Saint John, Sackville and Halifax. On Sunday evening, February 5th, Mr. Crawley will lecture in St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, and on Monday evening at 8:30 the public is invited to attend a public meeting to be held in the Auditorium of the Montreal High School when Mr. Crawley will lecture and show the film "From Abraham to Allenby."

WOLMAN TALKS UPON POST-WAR LABOUR STATUS

Traces History of Organized Labour

EXPLAINS WEAKNESS

Fifth Lecture of 'State in Society' Series

"One thing is clear. The problems of wages, working conditions, and material standards of living conditions are much alike under the most diverse forms of economic organization. A simple and automatic formula for their solution, if it exists, would disclose the ways and means of raising productivity of industry with a minimum of effort and conflict." Thus stated Professor Wolman last night, addressing a gathering at Moyse Hall in the fifth lecture of the series, "The State in Society." "Labour Relations Since The War" was his topic.

Professor Wolman gave a complete sketch of the vicissitudes of post-war organized labour, and then depicted the influence of these events upon the principles and theories of trade unionism.

Post-War Changes.

Tracing the course of labour organizations, he first pointed out the magnitude and the quality of change in trade unionism immediately after the war. This change was best exemplified by the first workers' government of the modern world, and its system of planned economy, that of Russia. Here the democratic ideals of past trade unions seemed to have been accomplished, and Russia's methods were in part emulated by the other principal industrial countries.

But this "Golden Age of Labour" came to an abrupt and tragic end. In Italy, trade unionism was absorbed by the Fascist party. In Britain, the unions were greatly weakened by the split within the Labour party, and in the United States, the prosperity of the twenties forced organized labour to the background.

Russia Initiates Decline.

In Germany alone, the trade unions pushed forward during this period, but here too, they were soon to succumb to the powers of evil. Russian trade union esteem began to sink low, as emissaries alienated many influential union leaders, as well as the rank and file. And also because it soon appeared, evident that Russian trade unions were no longer democratic. Russia was no longer the promised land, and, as a result, the Communist influence on trade unions of other countries was greatly reduced.

In this confused state, Professor Wolman contended, the labour world entered the thirties. In little more than ten years, organized labour movements have been destroyed in Germany and Italy, metamorphosed beyond recognition in Russia, weakened immensely in Great Britain and the United States while, in France, they remained quiet and apathetic.

Regrowth in U.S.

With the turn of business in thirty-two and thirty-three, unionism in France, Britain and the United States entered a new phase. Here the United States took the lead. Under the influence of the NRA, unions grew by leaps and bounds, and membership reached eight millions, greater than the high water level of 1920 by three millions. British unions have gained steadily since 1933, but this gain

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World News in Brief

Duce Falls To Make Demands On Paris

Rome, February 1.—Contrary to expectations, Mussolini did not speak at the great military ceremony celebrating the sixteenth anniversary of the Fascist Militia. 20,000 Blackshirts "Roman stepped" before Il Duce and his guest, Viktor Luitze, commander-in-chief of the German Storm Troopers.

Roosevelt's "Armed Democracy" Policy Criticized

Chicago, February 1.—In a broadcast speech here tonight Herbert Hoover accused President Roosevelt of leading the people of the United States into the danger of war without consulting their wishes. In the Senate also, sale of American warplanes to France stirred up a storm of argument. The German Press foamed at the President, calling him "the world's leading war agitator."

Cancelling of Bren Contract Demanded

Ottawa, February 1.—In the House of Commons today A. J. Anderson (Toronto, High Park) charged that the Bren contract was "nothing else but patronage." Grant MacNeil, Vancouver C.C.F. member, claimed that pressure had been brought to bear on him to stop his inquiries into the Bren gun contract.

Around the Campus

Skiing weather has arrived at long last. At 2:30 this afternoon all co-eds interested in the ski-class will meet at the Cote des Neiges Steps for instruction. Chemical engineers will find much to hold their attention in bright dyes and not so complex figures. . . There is a Players' Club meeting at 5:15 p.m. in the Union Grillroom. Players should learn the difference between prompt and prompting. . . Room 13 of the Arts Building claims the Arts Debaters at 5:00 p.m. . . There will be much eating and gossiping at the R.V.C. Buffet Supper tonight. . . J. Gotthell and Gui Caron address the Social Problems Club at 5 p.m. Place is the Conference Room, Strathcona Hall. . . With the co-eds having their own discussions at the Buffet Supper the strictly male Political Economics Club will hold forth at 8:15 in the Union Ballroom.

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

NEWS.....Gerald Smith
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Montreal, Thursday, February 2, 1939
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Wanted: Better Advisers!

STUDENT-professor relations at McGill are not all that could be desired. Few professors really know their pupils outside the lecture room, few take an interest in their extra-curricular activities, few stop to realize that they might help them get better grades if they became associated with their academic and non-academic problems.

Some undergraduates picture their instructors as machines that start ticking when they enter the classroom and stop ticking when they leave. The cause of this condition can be laid only to the instructors themselves.

A few progressive members of the staff have, during the last few years, developed the policy of mingling with undergraduates at symposiums, conferences, meetings and teas. Such a policy cannot be too highly praised, for it tends to offset inaccurate impressions students might hold about personalities on the staff.

We look with envy to the plan in universities like Cambridge and Oxford where students and professors stop work during tea time to refresh themselves and to mix informally. One or two classes at McGill do follow this idea, but much more encouragement and practical application is yet needed.

With further regard to student-professor relations, an antiquated institution that needs alteration is the so-called advisory system. As it now stands at McGill, it is of benefit to few students. An undergraduate certainly can find no value in a system where men are often not qualified to aid him in his own peculiar problems and more often not particularly concerned with these problems.

Regulation requirements in first year state that a freshman must see his adviser early in the term. But this is a ruling that is obeyed simply because it is compulsory. How many students voluntarily turn to their advisers for assistance?

Admittedly, there are some advisers who are well qualified and who are interested in aiding students. But the majority of members on the advisory board meet students assigned them in a hurried and formal fashion. This, of course, may well be the fault of the system and not of the members themselves.

To be effective and of value to the student body the present advisory method must be changed. Students must have advisers who like this sort of contact and can therefore do their work ably and agreeably.

Furthermore, a student should feel free to go to a specialist who would be qualified to handle his problems. There is no point in telling a pre-medical student to see a person who is not well acquainted with medicine, as is the case now.

Above all, students should be made to feel that their advisers are here to help them and that they are available whenever unusual questions present themselves.

Instead of assigning a large proportion of the staff who have no particular appeal for such work, we would suggest that a small group only be picked to act as advisers—men who are keenly interested in students and who are willing to spend some time with them.

We realize that in placing a heavy burden on the shoulders of comparatively few men, their other duties would necessarily be affected. Some compensation, we believe,

THE BOOKSHELF

SALON SKETCHES, by Bertha Meyer; Bloch Publishing Co., New York, 1938; pp. 200.

The question of race and culture is continually brought to our attention these days. Jews are denied active participation in German arts, and they are also denied the opportunities of appreciating the products of art in the theatres, concert halls, and art-galleries. We are, therefore, fortunate at this time to have a book such as this, written by Miss Bertha Meyer, of the McGill German Department. In it the author draws a picture of social and intellectual Berlin of the time of Goethe, and sets in it three famous Jewesses—Dorothea Mendelssohn, Rahel Lewin and Henriette Herz, to whose salons flocked the leading figures of the cultural, diplomatic and scientific circles.

The book is divided into three parts, each of which sketches with great thoroughness and charm one of these three women. They are portrayed both as personalities of captivating interest, and as no small contributors to the life and thought of their time. Three such different women go well in one book. There is Dorothea Mendelssohn, the strong-minded, witty mystic, who first turned Protestant to become Friedrich Schlegel's wife, and later became a strong Roman Catholic. Dorothea—capable of intense love and unselfishness, changeable of ideas, a bigoted fanatic at times, the victim of great suffering.

The second portrait is the most fascinating of the three. It is of Rahel Lewin, a frail, super-sensitive creature whose romantic spirit led her into several mistakes in love; her intensely emotional nature, together with a great unselfishness in the cause of suffering Germans, caused her to exhaust her physical strength. Rahel's keen appreciation of artistic values, supported by these human qualities, made Hildebrand speak of her in high, but vague, terms: "Rahel as a woman, and Goethe as a man are in the same degree typical of their age."

Finally, Miss Meyer has drawn for us Henriette Herz, thrice famous for her beauty. She was a comparatively shallow woman emotionally, with a good, although not sound, education. The pictures of her betrothal as a child, and the subsequent marriage to Doctor Marcus Herz are painted in a fascinating manner. And what a treat it is to find an enforced childhood marriage turning out happily! Henriette was a brave woman of unbending principles, despite her lack of depth. Herz early recognized her abilities, and they stimulated each other continually. Henriette's great loss was the fact that she had no children. One feels very clearly with the author that this charming woman, to whose salon came crowned heads and who was the friend of Schleiermacher, had much potential greatness that was never loosed.

So much for the women themselves. What has Miss Meyer done besides pinning these butterflies in the case? She has wisely refrained from any attempt to assess in concrete terms the "influence" these women had on the thought of their time. An influence is, at best, a vague thing, and it is more satisfactory to put the reader in possession of all available facts and opinions relative to the question, and then leave him to understand the feeling for himself. These three women, rising to prominence just after the emancipation of the Jews from the ghetto, forged three very strong links in Jewish-German culture. Equality through baptism and race-fusion—this is what the cultured Jew saw clearly, and it was the goal towards which these great Jewish women strove. In this book they have a stronger appeal than being just patriotic German Jewesses, or being representatives of the culture of their day, the culture that passed through the Lessing, Goethe, Schlegel phases into the band of Younger Poets; their lasting interest in this work is that they are, in the author's own words, "People worth knowing." Miss Meyer writes in a style which is at all times capable and, in many passages, of absorbing interest. The chimera of a "pure Aryan culture" is dispelled after having been well exposed for the fallacy it is.

—A. D. C.

THE PADEREWSKI MEMOIRS, by Paderewski and Mary Lawton; Chas. Scribners Sons; pp. 397.

These Memoirs are the result of a lengthy correspondence carried on between Mary Lawton and Ignace Jan Paderewski which the former has arranged into a fascinating easy-reading biography. The period covers the story of his Polish birth in 1880 up to the outbreak of war in 1914. A volume covering the remaining years is in preparation.

Few figures in the history of art have followed an aim, have pursued a belief in their destiny, which such purposefulness as this Polish genius who, until he was 28, was forced to practice and learn nearly every orchestral instrument by teachers who felt that his talent lay anywhere but in the career of concert pianist. Like his famous contemporary and friend, Marie Curie, at whose house he used to practice when both were struggling in Paris, he clung tenaciously to his own credo, dominated by an unquenchable self-confidence, that he was meant for the piano. By 1895, after several European and American tours, a wildly enthusiastic public discovered that this musical ambassador with the flaming mass of red hair was not only a composer of note but could also play the piano a little better than anyone else.

Thereafter his career was crowned with continual achievement and successful conquest. His superiority remained unchallenged until long after the war. He toured nearly every corner of the globe, in constant, intimate contact with the leading statesmen, writers, painters and composers of the day. For in many ways his mind was universal in scope. Despite a daily programme of at least eight hours practice, innumerable concerts and soirées with the nobility, Paderewski was as familiar with the writing of Henry James as he was with the politics of every country. Unlike his stormy musical career his personal life, save for an unfortunate sympathy with Polish pogroms in 1912, was as flawless as the notes he played.

Either because of his age or on account of the limitations imposed by correspondence, Paderewski seldom writes profoundly or at length about the countless personalities he mentions or about his musical ideas. However, the book is lavishly rich in anecdotes, and music raconteurs will find a luxuriant harvest of many new stories as well as explanations of legendary tales that have naturally grown up about him. Here is a notable work about a unique personality who has ceaselessly and successfully endeavoured to bring to others an immeasurable happiness and ineffable beauty despite the cruelly oppressed surroundings in which he was reared.

—L. L. S.

RADCLIFFE OLD MAIDS CLUB RIVALS HARVARD CELIBATES.

Cambridge—Radcliffe fought fire with fire yesterday, greeting the newly-formed Bachelor's Society with emotions ranging from scorn to deepest concern. If the Harvard group continues to grow, according to several of the girls, they expect to form an Old Maids' Club.

"You see, the boys in the Bachelors Society could get together with the girls in the Old Maids Club, and then there would be no reason for either organization," one of the girls explained. The Harvard boys have so far remained adamant to this suggestion.

Reports have been circulated that similar clubs are being formed at Tufts College and M.I.T. Added to the by-laws of the Harvard group has been the provision that flunking an examination will now result in a fine. Expulsion is still the penalty if any member is found out with a girl.

—Harvard Crimmon.

"My man," she said, "can you tell me whether this is a male hippopotamus or a female hippopotamus?"

Then the worm turned. The keeper eyed the lady coldly. His tone was metallic.

"Madam," he said, "I don't see how that could interest anyone but a hippopotamus!"

—Gateway.

NOTIONS

(Continued.)

There is one very harsh regulation enforced in Arveesjeia; yet upon it hinges the success or failure of this experiment.

The rule is that no man may dwell within the confines of the town. Even visiting hours are restricted. And visitors are under surveillance during the tenure of their visit. But not to such an extent that there is not a certain amount of proper conventional privacy.

In keeping with the purpose of Arveesjeia, the Arveesjeites are allowed to mingle freely with the populace of Laertnom, but they must be within the Borders of Arveesjeia, before 12 p.m. The great popularity of Arveesjeia lies in that it accomplishes its purpose admirably. Proposition: One of the Euclid Studies in Arveesjeia, has for its Hypothesis—Given a desired man; Problem—How to catch him; It has a very important corollary—How to hold him.

The Arveesjeites have four, or, in the case of the more backward, or apathetic, pupils, Five years, to solve this proposition and Corollary.

The Arveesjeites survey the personable Males in the vicinity, and proceed To make forays amongst them. Added to their beauty, cleverness, Good-naturedness (Whenever there is Any percentage in being good-natured) Is the tantalizing bait of Remoteness, and unavailability. So what chance has a mere man got? He gets so that he looks forward To the gracious appearances of the Arveesjeites.

Beyond the walls. On rare occasions he may glimpse them in their own domain. The practice of allowing the Arveesjeites To have visitors occasionally within The sacred precinct, should be stopped. All true Arveesjeites are stilled To wrath and felinity when another Arveesjeite is entertaining a visitor Of the opposite sex, even though they Have no personal interest in the victim And I predict, that until the time That the male population of Laertnom Asks for a new deck, or New Deal, Then Arveesjeia will flourish And the Arveesjeites will continue To solve their Euclid.

Very likely the men do realize the odds But prefer to play it that way, It lets the Arveesjeites think They are the just too long. (Arveesjeites is rather long and Cumbersome. Henceforth I shall Abbreviate it by using R.V.C.-ites). I shall now continue with The tale of my experience in Arveesjeia. On second thought It would perhaps Be wiser not To.

—L. S. VON YEN.

CAMPUS CLOTHESLINE

Sometimes we don't think that there is much hope of ever obtaining world peace, at least, not until they manage to get all women into identical uniforms. Now, for example, just when we thought everything was settling down, up pops a bitter argument about ski clothes . . . of all things.

There was a day when we thought we knew the correct costume for the woman athlete in the GREAT OUTDOORS. When you felt the urge to miss a couple of gym classes, you dragged out your young brother's long underwear (if you had no young brother, then your father's would have to do, and if he happened to be six feet tall, and five feet around, well, you just tucked it in around the edges). Then you added some assorted black gym stockings, left over from your school days, six or seven sweaters, a pair of slacks, a tuque, and then tied the whole thing together with a colorful French-Canadian sash. Maybe you did not look like a walking illustration of what the well dressed woman will wear, but this was a skiing party, not a fashion show.

All that is gone forever now, though. It has reached the stage where there are at least three opposing schools of thought on the subject, and all of these may be subdivided indefinitely.

The first of these is the least radical, and has been the most prevalent up to the present. It consists of long roomy slacks, rather like ankle-length plus fours, if you get what we mean, and a fairly loose grenfell jacket. The main disadvantage of this is the silhouette it produces, which is hardly sylph-like.

The second school advocates long tight trousers, very well tailored and worn with or without spats, plus a fitted jacket. But what about the few very cold days, when you need more sweaters, and how many legs can stand tight trousers?

The third has become quite popular in Europe, we hear. It consists of a short skating skirt with long

stockings, but "Vogue" warns that it is only to be recommended for experts, and the average skier is not at all sure just how good you have to be before you can label yourself as an expert.

We are sure there must be some combination which is flattering and practical at the same time, and we wish that anyone interested would give us their opinion.

THOSE MAGAZINE ADS.

My friend, if you'd feel brave and gay,

And always at your best,
Just read the ads in magazines,
And set your mind at rest.

Now look at me; I'm strong and well;

I never have an ache,
For if I feel a little ill,
I know just what to take.

Each morn I rise at break of day,
Slip off my "E-Z" shoes,
Put on my "Doctor Denton's"
And take a little snooze.

I lay down on my "Beauty-Rest"—
I always step with care—
(The reason is—so I'll avoid
"Pink tooth brush" in my hair.)

If I have pimples on my feet
And maybe dandruff, too,
A few of "Carter's Liver Pills"
Are just the thing for you.

Or if I have a little cold,
No "Wild Root" right at hand,
A little oil called "Two In One"
Is simply very grand.

"X-lax" is grand for stiffened joints;
Use "Listerine" for pain;
A teaspoon of "Sloan's Liniment"
If dampened by the rain.

For breath that's bad, try "Vaseline";
"Ipana's" good for burns;
And B.O. checked by "Maybelline,"
The youngest school girl learns.

Take my advice—try "Campbell's Soup";
"Twil" keep your teeth like pearls,
And "Bon Ami" for underclothes
Is used by modern girls.

You've falling hair? Try "Feena-Mint";
For breakfast "Rinso's" fine;

THE ODD-ESSAY

Observing the scarcity of local horse enthusiasts and the general lack of all horse sense, I find it expedient to enlighten my fellow-colleagues about that highly sensitive creature and the joy and exhilaration he can bring to one.

Most people laugh themselves hoarse over asinine subjects—that's why we call their guffaws "horse laughs." Though horses as a rule are pretty stable creatures, you will find the spark still aglow in many a plug. Spark plugs are really nothing more than remnants of the Victorian fire plugs. Ah, those were the good ol' days before fire plugs became stabilized. Then, fire wagons were pulled by mighty steeds, instead. I remember the champion of '88—Charlie Horse. How he could shake a leg! But those days of true speed-fastness are literally gone to the dogs, most of those noble drays having been tinned, packed and sold for dog meat. The few old mokes who escaped the glue factory are now pulling hacks on Mount Royal. It's a hackneyed job at best, overseen by a buggy man. 'Tis a hard world, even for a horse. I don't wish to stirrup your emotions too much with these sad tales but even you can help remedy the situation. So do, gentle reader, become a gentle rider.

In beginning my treatise on riding it is taken for granted that your horse is more than a hobby to you (though I'll admit every hubby has been led down a bride path). As for saddling a horse it's a cinch. The type of saddle itself should be chosen to suit the rider's personality. If he is one who insists on horning in all the time, provide him with a Mexican saddle. If he is very "forward" given him an Italian, and if he rides a balanced seat, though I hate to admit this, give him the English. Once on top your mount, don't be a "stern"

Or "Old Dutch" when you're tired and blue
Is right along your line.
I've found this way from magazines,
I've made a hit with him;
I'm using "Tangee" twice a day
To keep my figure slim.

—Vermont Cynic.

Roses are red,
Orchids are spotted,
When I saw you Saturday night
You sure were spotted.

—Silver and Gold.

Baa, baa black sheep,
Have you any wool?
Yes sir, yes sir,
And boy, does it itch!

—Silver and Gold.

rider. It is far better to let pride go before a fall, and meekly to come home in a barrel—the barrel being that part of a horse between fore and hind quarters.

You will soon learn to distinguish the different paces. Walking is evident even to the novice; racking is very nerve racking; and if you can't canter, at least rise to the occasion if you are trotting. Those who are well-posted (or well-upholstered) find this one time when it is best not to meet the horse "halfway."

When you become very proficient and strive to take a few fences in your stride, don't jump to conclusions. And although the chosen theme song of all skeptical beginners is not "Over the Bounding Main" but "Bounding Over the Mane," don't let that get you down.

Once you have mastered this masterpiece you will be ready for that superb enjoyment—the hunt. And once acquired, you will find that the riding habit, true to all habits, is harder to get out of than into.

—TONY.

LIFE.

There's little in taking or giving,
There's little in water or wine;
This living, this living, this living
Was never a project of mine.

Oh, hard is the struggle, and sparse is
The gain of the one at the top,
For art is a form of catharsis,
And love is a permanent flop;
And work is the province of cattle,
And rest's for a clam in a shell,
So, I'm thinking of throwing the battle;

Would you kindly direct me to hell?
—Auburn Plainsman.

She loves me,
She loves me not,
I don't care,
She's not so hot.

—Kentucky Kernel.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY CONTINGENT

(148TH BATTALION, C.E.F.)

C. O. T. C.

CONTINGENT ORDERS PART I, Nos. 92-95.

By: Lt.-Colonel T. S. Morrissy, D.S.O., Officer Commanding

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1939.

82. DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for the week commencing 29th January, 1939—2/Lieut. H. D. Spielman. Next for Duty—2/Lieut. J. B. Porteous. Orderly Sergeant for the week commencing 29th January, 1939—Corpl. J. G. Clark. Next for duty—Corpl. C. A. Pick.

93. PARADES.

The Contingent will parade at the Armoury of the Canadian Grenadier Guards at 2000 hrs. on TUESDAY, 7th February, 1939. DRESS: Drill Order. Officers WILL wear swords. The Pipe Band WILL attend this parade.

94. SYLLABUS OF TRAINING.

Lectures will be given on Tuesday, 7th February as follows: CERTIFICATE "A" and "B"—"Tactics", Major D. J. Corrigan, D.S.O., M.C., "Messages", Captain E. E. Massey, RECRUITS—"Rifle", S.M.I. (Wol) W. Wallis, D.C.M.

95. SKI PLATOON.

The Ski Platoon will train in the Laurentians on Sunday, 5th February. Time and place of departure will be announced by the Officer in charge of Ski Platoon—Lieutenant A. Mendelsohn.

S. A. COBBETT,
Captain and Adjutant.

NOTICE.

"C" Company will hold a Dinner in the Mess, 3480 University Street, on Wednesday evening, 8th February, at 1830 hrs. All members of "C" Company are invited to attend. DRESS—Mess Kit; Blues: White or Black Tie.

Play-off Chances Go Overboard as Royals Clip Redmen by 3-2 Score

Carlin Men Score 3 Goals In the Hectic Second Period

O'Connor Best for Royals; Dunn Plays Forceful Game

Striking three times in the second period, the rampaging Royals sunk McGill's chances of a play-off berth last night by winning 3-2. It was the play of Cy Allen and Buddy O'Connor to be more exact, that did the damage. O'Connor counting twice, and Allen tallying the other. Also, the stellar goaling of Patsy Seguin had more than a little to do with the Royal victory.

For the Redmen, no particular player had a chance to shine as they were all watched like hawks. Russ McConnell in particular. The Royals played close-checking conservative hockey, and made scoring thrusts only when the opportunity stared them in the face. Timmy Dunn was the high man, with two assists, and Walker and Perowne scored the Red Raider's goals.

Scoreless First Period.

The first period opened with both teams playing close and it was only the beautiful goaling of Seguin that prevented the Redmen from opening the scoring. The first break of the game came when Davies was waved off, but McGill couldn't take advantage of their additional manpower. However, up until the last couple of minutes of this period, the Red shirted team was carrying all the play, Emerson having only one shot to stop until two minutes before the bell. At this point, Royals started to press, but to no avail.

Starting off the second stanza, Howie Walker made a nice rush, splitting the powerful Carlinite defence, but Seguin stopped his shot when he was off balance. Play then settled down to a checking duel and in the eighth minute, Allen took a pass from O'Connor, drew Emerson out of the nets, open the evening's scoring. After this tally, the Redmen went to work with a vengeance and a power play, Timmy Dunn shot a long one which Howie Walker deflected past Seguin to tie up the score.

O'Connor Clinches Game.

However, this tie was short lived as Buddy O'Connor sent the eventual victors out in front with his first goal of the night. Then with but a minute and a half to go in this period, Kenny Murray took a penalty and on a break and with some poor covering around the nets, O'Connor scored the clincher. Play really opened up in the final period and produced some of the most spectacular hockey seen in the Forum for a long while. In this stanza the Royals took three penalties, and each time, there was near hysteria as McGill, dogged by hard luck attempted to pull even. Early in the period, with Allen off for tripping, Gamble averted what looked like a sure goal by flicking the puck aside when Seguin was flat on the ice.

Perowne Scores

Finally, with but three minutes to go, Ronnie Perowne took Dunn's rebound and flicked it into the net over the prostrate Seguin to pull the Redmen within one goal of a tie. For the final few minutes, the Carlinites resorted to shooting the puck up the ice, and the time this took effectively choked any chances of another McGill goal.

Royals played a very close checking game throughout the evening, with special attention being given to Russ McConnell. Gordie Crutchfield and Gerry Heffernan spent the entire game sticking to him, whether Russ was in the play or not. The four points which go with each McGill game pulled the winners to within one point of the leading Ottawa Senators, and they have a game in hand. If they win this game and finish on the top of the league, the difference in the number of games on home ice may go a long way toward deciding the champions.

Line-ups:
McGill.
Emerson.....goal.....Seguin
Dickson.....defence.....Janke
Dunn.....defence.....Davies
Walker.....centre.....H. Murray
McConnell.....wing.....G. Crutchfield
Perowne.....wing.....Terraull
Craig.....sub.....Gamble
Anton.....sub.....Acheson
O'Brien.....sub.....Dewey
B. Crutchfield.....sub.....O'Connor
Owen.....sub.....Heffernan
Kennedy.....sub.....Allen
Doherty.....sub.....Noseworthy
McDonald.....sub.....H. Murray

CALAMITY BY CARLIN

By COKEY

Which means that its just about curtains. No, not just about—it is curtains, as far as play-off chances are concerned. Even a Plumber in a Red and White tuque working a slide-rule from now until the Plumber's Ball couldn't figure out a mathematical chance.

If there was any person more worried than Patsy Seguin was in that third period, we wouldn't want to meet him. Patsy all but lost his new grey cap (latest spring model). But Patsy held on to it and kicked out the ones that came his way. Which weren't as many as there should have been, considering all the time the Red team spent around his corner.

Incidentally, in case you didn't realize it, that music you heard between periods was not the McGill Band. Or didn't you know it. It seems that about 6 (six) musicians turned out. The others didn't know it was a home game or something. So Dibble rested his ankle. It's getting along fine, thank you.

We've often wondered why McGill is represented by a "G" on the scoreboard. We'll never know.

Shifty Cy Allen proved the nemesis. He scored one, assisted two, and made his presence felt generally. Which was very unpleasant for Farquharson et al, but just what the doctor ordered for the Carlinites. And we don't mean Bobby Bell.

(Continued on Page Four.)

SECONDS FALTER AT Y.M.H.A. GYM

Fail to Check Strong Y Squad Losing 35-17

Playing a loose game the Intermediate Hoopsters bowed before a strong Y.M.H.A. squad on the "Y" floor last night coming out on the short end of a 35-17 score. After a fairly good start the Red team floundered under a determined Y.M.H.A. attack and after the opening minutes of the first period they lost ground steadily to the home team, trailing at the end of the half 20-6. In the final frame the visiting team continued to fall behind after showing renewed energy in the opening minutes of the period.

Ditkofsky and Kossy led the scoring race of the Y squad and figured in most of the plays. Goodman and Bloomfield also played well for the winners. Love hurt his hand half way through the initial frame but despite this handicap he came back to net two baskets for the visitors in the final half. Captain Kalfas was the centre of all McGill's plays and worked hard throughout the game, well deserving the hand when he was benched in the final minutes of the game. Drysdale who has been improving rapidly lately also figured for two baskets for the losers.

Despite this setback the Intermediates still have a good chance of a play-off berth, having broken even in their first six games with four more to play. The lineup and scorers for last night's game were as follows: McGill: Drysdale, 4; Harlow, 1; Olsen, 3; Holliday, 1; Love, 4; Letichewsky; Kobernich; O'Donnell, 2; Kalfas, 2; total, 17. Y.M.H.A.: Kossy, 8; Katz; Bloomfield, 5; Steinberg, 1; Wechler, 3; Shackner, 3; Ditkofsky, 8; Ulrich, 2; Feinholtz; Goodman, 6; total, 35.

Scoring:
1st Period.
No score.
Penalties: Davies.
2nd Period.
1—Royals.....Allen (O'Connor).....7:38
2—McGill.....Walker (Dunn).....14:17
3—Royals.....O'Connor (Allen).....15:18
4—Royals.....O'Connor (Janke, Allen).....19:00
Penalties: K. Murray.
3rd Period.
5—McGill.....Perowne (Dunn).....17:15
Penalties: Allen, Janke, Gamble.

Junior Cagers Win Over Central Y 36-25

McGill's Junior Basketbatters found the highly-touted Central Y.M.C.A. team very much to their liking last night and handed them a 36-25 setback. The Redmen played an excellent brand of ball, and except for one or two momentary lapses in the second half, outplayed their opponents by a good margin.

Going into the second half with a 17-9 lead, the Redmen grimly held off a strong Y team, and by dint of some accurate long-range shots, managed to add to their lead. The final whistle saw them in front by 36-25.

Rogers and McCulloch with nine points each led the McGill attack, while McGrory with ten points was the leading Y sniper.

The lineups for the game were as follows: McGill: Culley, McCulloch, Taylor, Rogers, Asch, Reiley, Stopps, Leonard, Nolan.

Central Y: Coburn, Wyman, Ickel, Hoffman, Smith, Hart, McGrory, Griffin.

SWORD PLAY

By Doug and Jack

Jack Herman and Paul Morosovitch have been receiving congratulations for fine showings in two recent foil events. Jack took fourth place in the Y.M.H.A. Open Handicap last Sunday afternoon while Paul took runner up position at the Sun Life Provincial Novice tournament on Monday. Paul was competing in a field of twenty-four novices and the scores of the final pool show that he was tied with George Saul of Central Y for first place. Paul, however, had only sixteen hits against as compared with the eighteen against his opponent. In the fence off between the two leaders Paul was taken into camp by the Central Y swordsman. The story is that Paul was just about out on his feet after having been on the go all evening. It all goes to show that condition is just as important in fencing as in any other sport. It seems, however, that some better arrangement might be made whereby the number of hits would count instead of fighting off for first place. Those Novice events are mighty rough and it is too much to expect anyone to be at his best after cutting and slashing madly for two or three hours.

Mr. Herman, incidentally, performed quite a feat. Reaching the finals in a field of twenty-five crack fencers is something to talk about. We know because we were eliminated in the first few rounds. Jack was fighting with a handicap of minus two. That means that when he was against a man with a "scratch" handicap, he had to get five hits while the other needed only three hits to win. The idea is excellent for it gives less experienced men a good deal of encouragement and makes the veterans really work. It is unfortunate that three hits can be received so quickly because it is easy for any beginner to throw caution to the winds and dash around madly with the hope of landing those three precious hits fair or foul. The only safe technique when fighting against this sort of thing is to retreat constantly, being cautious of pressures and beats and using the straight arm stop hits whenever the other gentlemen makes unorthodox attacks. Some of the men had the most amazing methods of attacking. Some stepped back, wound up like a baseball pitcher, and let fly—woe betide the unwary who tried to meet such an attack. If he didn't get you with the right end he usually managed to get either his handle or his shoulder in your abdomen with uncomfortable results. Others using a special version of the famous "submarine" lunge, continually made low attacks which came up from nowhere and always seemed to land in a vulnerable spot. McGill men, who have learned their fencing "comme il faut" always have a good deal of trouble with this sort of thing. We, personally, find it much easier to handle the better fencers than these beginners.

♦ ♦ ♦

Two drawn games and a session of vigorous comedy were the results of yesterday's three Interfaculty and Inter-class hockey games. Commerce and Law battled to a well played three-all tie, Architecture shocked the Engineers by holding them scoreless but were unable to tally themselves and in the initial game of the Inter-Class league Commerce 3 walloped Arts 4, 7-0.

Engineers Upset.

The Commerce-Law game was the best of the three. The Law Lions matched tenacious backchecking and individual speed against the occasionally spectacular work of the Bookkeepers' defence and goaler and held a slight edge on the play. Short, Stuart and Fournier each scored one for the "Business men of tomorrow," the latter being the star of his team. Norrish, who played a tireless game counted two goals for the Lawyers and Sabbath got the remaining one.

Arts IV. Loses.

Arts 4 and Commerce 3 staged a highly amusing opener to the Inter-Class League. Goalers who stick-handled the length of the ice and handed out stiff body checks and defencemen who brought down two members of their own team along with the opposing puck carrier made things lively and interesting for spectators and players alike. Fournier with three goals for Commerce and Fitzpatrick with two, were the individual stars. Kennedy and Nadler notched the remaining markers.

The lineups were as follows:

Interfaculty Commerce — Short, Sutherland, Horwood, Charlton, Fournier, Fitzpatrick, Russell Stuart, Fullerton, Rubin and Nadler.
Law—Haines, Norrish, Power, Rivet, Lynch, McDougall, Dessaulles and Sabbath.
Engineering — Grant, Oatway, Stanfield, Milnes, Probert, Morse, Brown, Steele and Stewart.
Architecture—Kenst, Leslie, Scott, Porter, Darby, Beaulac, Stopps and Green.
Inter-Class Arts 4—Draper, Donnelly, Wykes, Telford and Smith.
Commerce 3—Charlton, Rubin, Kennedy, Fitzpatrick, Fournier and Nadler.

Architects Tie Engineers For Initial Hockey Point

Bookkeepers, Law Draw, Commerce 3 Win Class Opener

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Engineers Upset.

The Engineers went on the ice for their game with visions of committing mayhem on the Architects and fattening their scoring averages. Play was slowed up by rough ice which hindered puck carrying, and the game soon became an almost continuous scramble around the Architecture goal. Kenst played a great game in the nets as the frantic Engineers rained rubber on him. The persistent checking of the whole Architecture team ruined many of the Plumbers' best plays.

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Interfaculty Hockey

teams	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Medicine	4	0	0	25	6	8
Arts	2	2	0	17	10	4
Theology	2	2	0	16	13	4
xMacdonald	1	0	0	15	4	3
Engineering	1	0	1	3	1	3
Law	1	2	1	17	16	3
Commerce	1	2	1	15	26	3
Dentistry	1	2	0	7	9	2
Architecture	0	3	1	2	27	1

x—Three points awarded for Macdonald games.

Interfaculty Schedule

Today—Arts vs. Law at 5 p.m.; Meds vs. Dentistry at 6.15 p.m.

Fri., Feb. 3—Eng. vs. Comm. at 6 p.m.

Sat., Feb. 4—Arts at Macdonald College at 2.30 p.m.

Inter-Class Schedule.

Today—Arts 3 vs. Comm. 4. at 3.30 p.m.

Mon., Feb. 6—Comm. 3 vs. Comm. 4 at 3.30 p.m.; Eng. 2 vs. Eng. 3 at 6.15.

Tues., Feb. 7—Comm. 1 vs. Arts 2 at 2.00 p.m.

Wed., Feb. 8—Arts 2 vs. Med. 1 at 3.00 p.m.; Eng. 1 vs. Eng. 4 at 6.15 p.m.

SWIM MEET TONIGHT

Tonight the McGill swimming team plays hosts to the Y.M.H.A. swimming team when they oppose each other in a meet arranged by the Montreal Swimming Club. The first of these meets was held last night between Columbus and Y.M.C.A. A large number of these meets have been arranged. The league is run in the same way as a hockey league, the team having the most points at the conclusion being the winner.

Interclass Basketball.

The Interclass Basketball games scheduled for today are postponed. The future games in this league are as follows:

Fri., 5-6, Eng. I vs Eng. IV.
Fri., 6-7, Eng. II vs Med. III.
Mon., 6-7, Eng. III vs winner of Eng. II vs Med. III.

Intermediates Clash With Iberville Tonight

Postponed from last night, the intermediates play their scheduled game against Iberville tonight at the latter's arena in Iberville. The bus for the McGill players will leave the Union at 5.15. It is expected to be quite a battle, and I do mean battle in its hardest terms as the last encounter between these two sextets almost ended in a free for all. Win or lose, the results will have little standing on the team's position in the City League as McGill is only one step out of the cellar and no chance to make the playoffs. Saturday the Intermediates again take to the road, but their journey is much longer and for greater spoils. Playing their return match with R.M.C. at Kingston, the Reds will be aiming to repeat their initial victory of the season and get back in the running for Intercollegiate honours.

SENIORS SEEK CAGE WIN FROM QUEEN'S

McGill Basketbatters Invade Kingston on Saturday

Aiming to even up their batting average the McGill cagers are focussing their attention on their visit to Kingston this Saturday when they play their second Intercollegiate game of the season against Queen's. The Redmen had one strike called on them by Warren Steven's fast-stepping Blue Boys in their initial game last week. Coach Van Wagner has been smoothing out the rough spots in drills all week and hopes that his squad will topple the Golden Gaels. Judging from the relative scores compiled against Toronto last week McGill meets a formidable foe at Kingston. McGill was way behind Varsity at the final whistle by a count of 45-30 whereas, the next night, Queen's were robbed of a victory in the dying moments, losing 54-50. But comparative scores have been shown to be of little consequence in many past occasions.

FOOTBALL SCHOOL IN SECOND SESSION

Cloghessy Conducts Meeting During Doug Kerr's Absence

"The only reason the Lord gave you a pair of hands was to catch this pigskin," thus commented football-minded Johnny Cloghessy last night as he took charge of McGill's second edition of their weekly football school. Getting down to the fundamental uses (in a football way) of the different parts of the human anatomy, Cloghessy devoted last night's session to the finer points of forward passing.

After opening the school with the welcome news that the weakened Coach Kerr, much as he hates to leave his beautiful atmosphere (spelt n-u-r-s-e-s), will be officially released from the hospital tomorrow and will thus be ready to take charge of the football team next Wednesday, Cloghessy devoted the rest of the time to forward passing. He divided the subject up into three parts, passing, pass receiving, and the pass defence, and clearly illustrated how each should be done, showing the fundamental points of each. At the conclusion of this some movies, taken during the Cubs-McGill and McGill-Western games, were shown in slow motion. The pictures were extremely clear, and showed some examples of the score at the end of each game that counts.

Captain Giannasio who hurt his leg in the game against Toronto will be back in action to lead his mates in their attempt to break in the winning side of the ledger.

HIS MAJESTY'S 5 Nights Only, Beg. Tues. Feb. 7. MATS. WED. & SAT. SEATS NOW SELLING

John Golden presents The Distinguished English Star, GERTRUDE LAWRENCE, SUSAN AND GOD with PAUL MCGRATH by RACHEL CROTHERS. Evens: \$1.00 to \$3.00. Wed. & Sat. Mat.: \$1.00 to \$2.50. Tax.

M. Hebert

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Choice of cloth, the style you require, and the fit you should have for your Dress Suit, Overcoat and Business Suit.

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SCOTCH GRAIN OR CALF SKIN IN BLACK OR BROWN

Brittany \$3.50 Milby \$5.00

WE CARRY A TO E WIDTHS The Brittany Shoe Stores EUG. CORBEIL, Prop. 966 WEST — ST. CATHERINE — EAST 926 C.O.T.C. BOOT SPECIAL AT \$2.95

The Greatest Historian of Them All

HOMER wove history into his songs. The Pharaohs carved it in stone. Julius Cæsar painstakingly penned it on papyrus.

Today, history is written and given to you simultaneously with its occurrence. Every day, the important events of the world are summed up fully and comprehensively in your newspaper. You are able to keep abreast of history in its making.

And not the least important phase of modern history lies in the realm of industrial progress. You find this chronicled in the advertisements.

Advertising is a priceless boon to those who use it properly. It keeps their information up-to-date on the great variety of things that make life what it is today. It tells them of the thousand and one things they need in order to live profitably, happy and useful lives.

The consistent advertiser pays money to tell you about his wares. He knows they are good—he backs them with his money because he is confident that they will satisfy. For only merchandise that is consistently good can be consistently advertised.



Keep up with history. IT PAYS. Read the advertisements.

DRESS SUITS TUXEDOS for all occasions FOR HIRE at GOODMAN'S GENTS FURNISHING Two doors above Imperial Theatre 1442 Bleury Street LA. 6930

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE STATE IN SOCIETY

5.—Labour Relations Since the War

(Following is the text of the address delivered by Professor Leo Wolman in Moyse Hall last night.)

In the Introduction to the 1920 edition of their "Industrial Democracy," Sidney and Beatrice Webb wrote:

"In the same book (History of Trade Unionism) will be found an account of the continued rise of Trade Unionism in legal status and constitutional importance in the State, together with a description of the growth in structure and the changes in thought which have been influencing the Trade Union World. We do not feel that these developments have rendered obsolete our examination, a quarter of a century ago, of the problems of wage-earners' organizations, nor our analysis of the economic and social effects of Trade Unionism itself. If we had now to write the book afresh, after the economic changes resulting from the Great War, all the figures as to membership and rates of wages would be vastly different, and more recent examples and illustrations would be added. But... we believe that the conclusions to which we came in 1897, as to the place of Trade Unionism in the community, would hold good of the Trade Unionism of today. In particular, the whole chapter on 'The Economic Characteristics of Trade Unionism'... with its unequivocal demonstration of the essential validity of the case for Trade Unionism, stands, we think, after more than a couple of decades of examination by the British economists, in 1920 unchallenged."

How much of this statement of fact and prophecy would the Webbs be prepared to make in 1939, only twenty years later? Consider, first, the magnitude and the quality of the changes in trade unionism which the World War, in its novel political and economic setting, brought. In no more than five years the movement of organized labor appeared to sweep everything before it. The number of trade unionists doubled. In Germany the revolution raised the labor movement to a new status. The Russian revolution produced a gigantic labor movement, exceeding in membership anything ever before recorded in the annals of trade unionism, out of nothing. Everywhere the representatives of organized labor were admitted into the councils of government and there shared with business and public officials the responsibility of formulating policy and putting it into effect.

At the same time the doctrine of trade unionism was undergoing revision and elaboration. Discussion of trade union policy, in its traditional terms, was replaced by speeches and books on industrial democracy, guild socialism, and self-government in industry. Students became concerned with the creative potentialities of industrial labor. They envisioned men fresh from the bench and shop mastering and taking over the functions of enterprise and management. In an inquiry into the working of the British Building Guilds, a product of the intellectual ferment of this period, an investigator wrote that "the Guilds will set up a new and better industrial order, in which their hands will co-operate freely in producing those things which the community needs. Co-operation will take the place of disunion. The team spirit will supersede the instinct of the horde. No one is to be in industry to get what he can out of it for himself; rivalries will occur in the giving of service, not in the getting of it. Labour is not to be a mere commodity to be bought and sold, or used and cast aside indifferently... The Guilds are to revise the true craft spirit of the Middle Ages..."

Post-War Unionism

The affinity between co-operative enterprise and union organization began to be more generally stressed. In the United States and Germany unions, convinced of the benefits of co-operation and of their capacity to manage business enterprises successfully and profitably, organized labor banks, owned by the unions, their members and affiliated organizations, and run under union auspices. And in a few spots experiments in producers' co-operatives, not unlike the British building guilds, were launched either by the unions themselves or by groups of their officers and members. Finally the world over labor, organized and unorganized, not yet disturbed by the activities of the Communist International and the doctrinal and personal dissension later to rise among the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, looked with faith, hope and wonder upon the trials and tribulations of the first workers' government of the modern world had known and the progress it was reported as making in organizing and administering a system of planned economy for more than 150 million people.

Before many years this Golden Age

of labor appeared to come to an abrupt and tragic close. In Italy post-war revolutionary unionism was shortly destroyed by another revolutionary movement, propelled by radically different motives and aims, and its remnants were absorbed by the party and government of Mussolini. In the United States a great part of the war gains in union membership and position was wiped out by the depression of 1921 and its immediate aftermath. Throughout the prosperity of the twenties, organized labor in that country settled down as a minority movement, limited in its power and influence to the few industries of coal mining, printing, building, clothing and rail transportation. The spectacle of a declining labor movement and prosperous labor turned men's mind to new ideas and fresh hypotheses and they looked hopefully to the continuance of a business prosperity based, they believed, on a strong community of interest between labor, owners, and management. In harmony with these views, several unions themselves began to adapt their policies to such ends and undertook to assume some responsibility for the amount and quality of production and for the efficiency of their members.

In England, likewise, the unions proved themselves unable to withstand the force of business depression. Their membership declined precipitately from more than 8 to less than 5 millions. Determined to protect their standards of work and wages, they called the General Strike of 1926, in defence of the coal miners and suffered one of the most stunning defeats in their entire history. A few years later the movement was further weakened by the split in the Labor Party, the political arm of the British trade unions, and the defection of Ramsay MacDonald and his associates.

The German labor movement, alone, among the unions of advanced industrial countries, seemed able to survive the stresses and strains of this period and to push forward with its program. With the defeat of organized labor in Great Britain and the eclipse of American trade unionism, the experiment in industrial democracy in Republican Germany became almost the only hope of those who saw in extensive union organization the most effective means for the democratization and socialization of modern industry. And as the German government and unions proceeded with their measures to strengthen and entrench organized labor and added to the structure of labor relations the facilities required to ensure labor's increasing participation in the conduct of industry, here, at any rate, there seemed to be one place where the democratic experiment was being furthered in a sensible and practicable way.

New Phases For Labour

Russian developments, meanwhile, began to show signs of deviating from their anticipated course. Emissaries from Russia to the labor movements of foreign countries appeared endowed with an uncanny knack for making enemies and causing dissension when they were sent to win converts and establish unity. Before the end of the first post-war decade the Russian cells in the British and American labor movements had succeeded in alienating the support of many influential union leaders and large sections of the rank and file, in weakening the few unions in which communist factions had achieved a fair measure of power, and finally in reducing the total communist influence in the unions to a very low point, indeed. Events inside Russia contributed further to these results. The displacement of well-known union leaders and the choice of their successors by methods that could hardly be described as the culmination of the democratic process, mounting evidence of radical changes in the functions of the Russian unions, and the spread of somewhat more accurate knowledge as to Russian working conditions—all this and the difficulties with the Communists at home began to produce their disillusionment. The enthusiasm of the early delegations of liberals and trade unionists, who had gone to visit The Promised Land and had come home full of hope, was on the wane.

In this confused, and one might say surprising, state, the labor movements of the world entered the decade of the 1930's. But before that epoch was far on its way the German labor movement, some 5 million strong, but wielding an influence far in excess of its numbers, had succumbed to the powers of evil and German industry and its workers were soon left with a system of labor relations unlike anything this world had even seen before. Thus, in little more than 10 years, the organized labor movements had been destroyed in Germany and Italy, metamorphosed be-

yond recognition in Russia, and substantially weakened in Great Britain and the United States, while in France, aside from internal disputes with the Communists, the unions were quiet and apathetic.

With the turn in business in 1932-33, the fortunes of unionism in France, Great Britain and America entered a new phase. In this the United States took the lead. The shift in political power in that country, which marked the adoption of the policies of the New Deal, paved the way for a swift and unprecedented revival of trade unionism. A succession of laws and administrative policies not only removed the obstacles which in the United States were said to make the organization of labor difficult but, more important, served to emphasize the benefits of organization and to encourage workers to join. Under the benign influence of the N.R.A., the various federal and state labor boards set up since 1933, and the new interpretations of interstate commerce and the powers of the federal government propounded by the United States Supreme Court, the unions grew by leaps and bounds. In spite of a deep and widening conflict within the movement between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., the unions continue to gather new members and, in their latest reports, claim a total membership close to eight millions—the largest number ever enrolled within the ranks of American unions—and some three millions greater than the previous peak of 1920. A few years later, the French New Deal, embracing the same economic policies and supported by similar political forces within that country, was able to set the unions of France upon their feet and to help them to sweep through the factories, mines, and offices, as their American fellow-unionists had done only a year or two before. In Great Britain the unions also began to recover from their losses and have gained steadily since 1933. But in that country the revival was slow and gradual, featured by no such spectacular developments in policy and practice such as have marked the recent history of France and the United States.

History to Record Effects

This in brief is a sketch of the vicissitudes of organized labor since the World War. In this fascinating and momentous chapter in the long history of labor and its organization, a labor movement like the German, which had come close to the goal for which the traditional movements of organized labor had always striven, was overwhelmed by forces to which it was able to offer practically no resistance. The unions of Russia, creatures and foundation of their own state, abandoned the traditional functions of trade unionism almost as soon as they had assumed them. In France the revived labor movement of the Blum regime failed in its first test of strength with the government and faces now an uncertain future. Only in Great Britain and the United States, among the great industrial countries of the world, does organized labor appear to continue in its historic trend, employing the familiar weapons and policies of trade unionism and reflecting the ebb and flow of economic conditions.

How do these events fit into our accepted scheme of things? To what extent do they confirm or deny, if indeed they bear upon them at all, the well-known principles and theories of trade unionism and collective bargaining, so brilliantly and persuasively defined by the Webbs in 1897 and taught thereafter in institutions of learning throughout the civilized world? What new materials and experience do they afford for the handling and solution of those pressing economic and political problems which now daily rise to plague us? What changes in the strategy and tactics of organized labor do they suggest and what developments do they imply in the relations of trade unions to the State? These are obviously hard questions. They will be more adequately and more wisely answered by the historians of the future, blessed with the objectivity and perspective of time. But their understanding is of such vital concern to us now that we can well afford to face the risks of error in the search for a useful clue that might help steer us safely through the days that lie ahead.

Toward the catastrophe that befell the German labor movement many minds have directed their acumen and brought forth a wealth of hypothesis, interpretation, and conclusion. The signal failure of the German unions, they say, was that of the very first days of the revolution when they should have been ready with a plan for the socialization of the country's economy and should have taken over the government in the interests of labor. Another view derives from a chronic dissatisfaction, often met in professional discussions of trade unionism, with union leaders. According to this, the German leaders had become bureaucratized, occupied with the details of administration, out of touch with the aspirations of their rank and file, and when the crisis came, they lacked

the vitality to see it through. Still others attributed the collapse to the continuous struggle within the movement between the Communist and Socialist factions, which so weakened it as to render it incapable of resisting a powerful attack from without. A more sweeping historical generalization, now widely held by advocates of the materialistic interpretation of history and supported by more than the usual amount of hindsight, regards the fall of the unions as inevitable since dictatorship of the capitalist is a natural stage in the historical evolution toward dictatorship of the proletariat.

Causes of German Failure

An American student of labor relations in pre-Hitler Germany, in a sober, sympathetic and well-documented account of the period, discounts the part played by employers in the overthrow of organized labor and stresses the dependence which German workers had come increasingly to place upon State action. "Nor is the argument convincing," he writes, "that the resentment of employers and owning classes against a well-fortified trade union movement caused them to throw their support to National Socialism in order to crush the labour organization... In private conversations Germans who have occupied important positions in the trade union movement have admitted to the writer that the attitude of organized labor was at times marked by a degree of inflexibility, which prevented necessary readjustment; and that the increasing role played by public authorities in shaping industrial relations habituated the German workers to rely excessively upon State action—an attitude which directly played into the hands of the totalitarian builders of the Third Reich."

Probably each of these interpretations and explanations has within it at least a grain of truth. But it must be that in the crowded course of events which marked the post-war labor history in such diverse countries as Germany, Russia, France, Britain, and the United States, there are common data that may help to explain these conflicting and unanticipated experiences. One factor which must certainly have profoundly influenced the German situation, and which, in my judgment, was not peculiar to Germany, was the growing lack of conviction in the minds of union leaders concerning the practicability of their goal and the efficacy of their program. Once in power and the problems with which they have to deal appear swiftly in a new light. They become shortly less concerned with the stubborn opposition of employers than with the recalcitrant economic forces. Before the latter the former sink into relative insignificance. The elaborate theories and policies which fill the pages of trade union journals and the resolutions presented at union conventions lose much of their meaning in the face of persistent problems of currency, debt, unemployment and international trade. Reducing hours and raising the price of labor fall to bring the results expected of them. Abolition of the gold standard and its replacement by a managed currency may have brought temporary relief to some elements of the population, but the major economic problems of the country remain strangely unsolved. As long as the British labor movement can hold out to its members the benefits that will accrue to them through the nationalization of the Bank of England there is something promising to look forward to. But once the bank is nationalized and the problem of unemployment and inadequate income continue in much the same condition, it is not surprising that unionists, leaders, and rank and file, should radically revise their views and begin to attribute to the instrument, they have at their disposal much more limited functions and objectives than they had formerly believed it to possess. This phenomenon is, in my observation, quite common to all labor movements and, indeed, to all popular political movements which, when they achieve the position of power to which they have long aspired, find the obstacles in their path numerous and formidable. Such experiences, calculated to subject any popular organization to severe strain, will be all the more painful to labor movements, which are usually required, by their very nature, to take extreme and militant positions with respect to most of the issues with which they deal.

Marked Changes In Russia

The effects of the impact of economic conditions upon labor doctrine is nowhere better illustrated than in the history of labor relations in Russia since 1917. In that country collective bargaining has certainly radically changed its meaning, as have also the functions and objectives of the unions. If, indeed, the unions retain any function at all it is to contribute to the efficiency of industry. In consequence the issues which have for generations been the foundation of organized labor in the countries with which we are familiar have been swiftly and emphatically re-

solved in Russia. Traditional union policies, such as restriction of output, restraints on the introduction of machinery, opposition to piece-work and bonuses, have all been more or less discarded in Russia, in the interest of increasing production. Wage rates, likewise, being determined by the productivity of industry and, hence, by its capacity to pay, have more and more ceased to be the subject of collective bargaining. In the process, rights of management and labor have been redefined. The troublesome conflict over discipline has been resolved by conferring ever greater powers on management. Fixing rates of wages, hiring and firing, determining production quotas, formulating and enforcing the myriad of rules, which prevail in any modern workshop and which in so-called capitalist countries are almost exclusively determined through negotiations between men and management even where there is no formal union organization, are in Russia arrogated to the functionaries performing duties equivalent to those of the manager and plant superintendent. The reasons for this are clear. The economic need to produce is vital and transcends in importance the doctrines with which in all probability both the Soviet unions and Government began in 1917.

Another trade union principle whose strict application has tended to weaken contemporary labor movements, especially when they have grown to include diverse elements of the population and of a country's workforce, has rested on belief in the essential unity of interests among most of the components of the movement. In the early stages of trade unionism, when membership was limited to persons doing much the same kind of work in relatively few occupations, this principle may have been valid and workable. But when union organization spread throughout the economic system, embracing skilled and unskilled, factory and office labor, professional employees and farm labor, the principle in practice became subjected to a greater strain than it could support. For some of the gains of a group of organized workers, if not many of them, often affect the position and chances of gain of other groups in the same movement. It does not follow, for example, that an increase in the rate of wages of bricklayers and other building tradesmen in the American construction industry will favorably affect the condition of organized architects and it may well indeed be that architects will in the long run be harmed. Within even a homogeneous class of labor, interests can and will clash and it is the recognition of this fact that has probably induced the management of Soviet industry to adopt the piece-work method of wage-payment, both to reward superior skill and efficiency and to serve as a spur to increased productivity. Finally, the most striking division in the ranks of labor, common to a great many countries today, is between the employed and the unemployed. Although organized labor, as in the United States, extends support to the unemployed even to the extent of assisting them to organize, the interest of the two groups tend ultimately to diverge. When this becomes clear to the unemployed, they are easy prey for new political movements, radical or reactionary, as the case may be.

(To Be Continued)

GENERAL GEEF

Goeds gripe us who—
Wear no make-up because they think it's sophisticated when in reality they look ghastly.
Kiss other girls after they have not seen each other for a long time.
Date anyone simply for the sake of a date and because they're seen at a dance with one.
Exclaim how simply terrible it makes them feel when a sorority sister's steady calls them for a date.
Bewail loudly in the presence of males about how frightful they look when they've just spent more than an hour dressing.

—Silver and Gold.

"Hello."
"Who's speaking, please?"
"Watt."
"What's your name?"
"Watt's my name."
"Yes, what's your name?"
"My name is John Watt."
"John watt?"
"Yes."
"Oh, never mind. I'll be around to see you this afternoon."
"All right, who are you—Jones?"
"No, I'm Knott."
"Well, will you please tell me who you are then?"
"Will Knott."
"Why not?"
"My name is Knott."
"Not what?"
And both angrily hung up.

—Silver and Gold.

MIDTERM LAMENTATION

Formerly the cry was "54-40 or fight." Now it's "75-70 or flunk!"
—Silver and Gold.

It takes jacks or better to open a Pullman window.—Plainsman.

WOLMAN TALKS UPON POST-WAR LABOUR STATUS

(Continued from Page One.)

has been slow and gradual. In France, the unions increased also, but their future is now uncertain. Going on to relate the influence of these events upon the principles and theories of trade unions, he first cited as an example, Germany. Here, the elaborate theories and policies lost much of their meaning in the face of persistent problems of currency, debt, unemployment, and international trade, and were abandoned by the leaders. As a result, the major economic problems of the country remain unsolved. As for Russia, the traditional policies were also discarded in order to insure against any detriments to production.

Analyses Weaknesses

Explaining the weakness of the labour movements, he said that the belief of the essential unity of interests among the components of movements has weakened the trade union. This belief might have been valid when unions were merely guilds for one craft, but today, when they embrace many and diverse trades, some of the gains of one group often affect the position and the chances of gain of other groups in the same movement.

Interest may clash even in a homogeneous class of labour. The most striking division is between the employed and the unemployed. Another weakness is the attitude of trade unions towards judicial opinions on the laws which protect the worker. Often the unions, seeking status and power, desire a decision although not just, would enhance their power. Touching upon the problems of labour, Professor Wolman said that in industry, recourse to direct action aroused the hostility of employers and alienated the sympathy and support of many workers who were averse to losing time and wages through disputes which could have been settled without a stoppage or strike. Various labour movements have not yet learned how to use wisely the new power which they have acquired.

CALAMITY BY CARLIN

By COKEY

(Continued from Page Three.)

The combination of Kennedy-Macdonald-Doherty worked well, but the first line stole the spotlight again... Russ McConnell is still the best forward in the whole league... Anybody want to make something of it? The line of Craig-O'Brien-Crutchfield is composed of right wingers only... Ronnie Perowne raised the Redmen's hopes for a moment with two and a half minutes to go... It was Andy Anton's second complete game without a penalty.

McGill didn't want to win the Senior League title anyway, so there. Sour grapes.

SPORTS NOTICES

There will be rowing practices every day in the field house from 2.30 to 5.30. Everyone interested is asked to turn out. A coxswain (weight about 110) is particularly needed.

Hockey

There will be a Junior Hockey practice at the Forum from 12.30 to 1.30 today.

The bus for the Intermediates leaves the Union at 5.30 for Iberville. There is room for 10 or 11 supporters, male or female.

Suspensions

W. B. Miller, Arts IV.
G. Dorion, Dent. II.

REVUE

There will be a chorus rehearsal today at five o'clock in the Union Ballroom for all girls chosen for the Chorus. Number nineteen has also been chosen, so would these please turn out with the rest. All those who have not been measured please report at the Revue Office between 9.30 and 4.30 today.

Two little boys were in church and the preacher was talking about Solomon and his wives and his concubines. "Say," asked one, "What is a concubine?" "I'm not sure," said the other, "but I think it's an old Hebrew word for stenographer."
—Plainsman.

BOXING

By Pok

McGill's stalwarts carried off fifty percent of their bouts last night at the Central "Y." Walter Laporte opened the evening's entertainment with a three round bout with Paul Thibault of the "Y." Walter lost the decision, but only after a hard battle. He was a little too eager and wasted many blows. In the first round Thibault connected solidly, and Walter went down to take a four count. He soon recovered, and held his own for the remainder of the round.

Walter settled down in the second and third rounds, which were almost even. This was his first bout in competition, and he did very well against a man of much greater experience.

In the second McGill bout Paul Olynk was matched with hard-hitting Bobby Leathwood of Y.M.C.A. Undeterred by this reputation of Bob's, Paul forced the pace from the start. In the second round the McGill man all but had his opponent on the floor, but excellent ringcraft saved the Y boy. In the third round apart from a short-lived flurry by Leathwood, Olynk had it all his way, emerging as a well-deserving winner. We would like to congratulate Paul on his excellent condition but we think he could make better use of it by not throwing so many short rights.

The third McGill bout saw Alan Watson, at 135, matched against Lester Cockell, who substituted, at the last moment for Fred Cookson. This was also Alan's first bout in competition. He weathered a very hard right in the first round, but boxed well in the second, and third rounds. In our opinion these last two were very close. Cockell got the decision.

The fourth and final McGill bout ended in a decision which the crowd booed. Pete Stanley met Rolf Palmquist, in a so-called 165-pound bout. The first round went slowly, with few rights thrown. It could have been anyone's round. The second round opened faster, with both boys starting to hit. The third was a repetition of the second, good foot-work, especially by Rolf, fast boxing, and eagerness to mix it up made this bout very interesting. We think it should have been a draw. Pete got the nod, perhaps for greater aggressiveness.

All in all, it was a tolerably good night's work for the McGills.

NOTICES

Notices must be in by 7 p.m. Notices will not be accepted over the telephone. "For sale" and "wanted" items will be considered as advertising and should be submitted to the Advertising Manager.

Colonial Service Appointments

News has been received from the Colonial Office in London that it is hoped to appoint one or two qualified Canadians in 1939, in each of the following branches of the Colonial Service: Administrative, Medical, Geological Survey, Agricultural & Veterinary, Meteorology, Chemical.

Police
Particulars of these appointments may be obtained from the Registrar.

T. H. Matthews,
Registrar.

Lost

Yesterday in the Union, a small black Waterman fountain pen with pocket clip. Return to Ed Lemieux or Union Tuck Shop.

Co-ed Skiers

An outdoor ski-class will be held at 2.30 this afternoon. Skiers will meet at the steps on Cole de Neiges Avenue. Doug Mann will be in charge.

Players Club

There will be a general meeting in the Union Grill Room at 5.15. All members turn out except cast.

Rehearsal

All of part II of "Richard of Bordeaux" at 4.30 p.m. in the R. V. C. Reading Room.

Attention R. V. C. Glee Club.
There will be a practice today at 2 p.m. in R. V. C. and at 5 p.m. in the Union with the Boys' Glee Club. Everybody out. Bring your music.

Glee Club

Special practice in the Union Grillroom at 5.00 p.m. today. Everyone must be out with their music.

Attention Second Basses

There will be a rehearsal in the Union on Thursday at 4.30 p.m. prior to the general practice.

Lost

One set of dissecting instruments in black leather case; also one Waterman fountain pen with gold stripes. Please return to Toto Johnson or to Bill Gentleman.

Ballroom Dance Class.
The McGill student ballroom dance class will be held tonight at 8.30 p.m. in Strathcona Hall under the direction of Miss Mary Cuzanne.

Co-ed Skiers.
Will all girls interested in entering the co-ed ski meet at St. Adele Saturday please sign the lists posted in R. V. C. immediately. Information concerning the time and exact place of meet will appear shortly. There will be a downhill and slalom, especially arranged for girls who have not done very much competitive skiing.

DAILY STAFF HEARS O'MEARA TOMORROW

(Continued from Page One.)

exception of a period from 1916-18, when he was overseas with an artillery unit.
After leaving Ottawa University, he obtained a position as general reporter with sports as a sideline with the Ottawa Free Press. He left them after a short while to become managing editor of the Daily Record in Niagara Falls, Ontario. On his return to Canada after the War he was offered the position of sports editor of the Ottawa Journal, a post he held for the ten years prior to his coming to the Star.

SWORD PLAY

By Doug and Jack

(Continued from Page Three)

rather hazy about real fighting technique. Most of the boys engage in friendly bouts where a hit here and a hit there do not mean anything. When they do enter competition, they find their nerves in bad shape. The strain of actual combat causes them to forget all the beautiful movements that work so nicely when they are just playing around. It is also important to learn how to hit so that the judges (most of whom are half blind) will be able to see. This technique is learnt only by strenuous competition. It should be possible to make up pools of five or six men in the club and organize a series of club tournaments. With the Professor refereeing, it would be possible to learn many of the tricks of the game and how effective one's attacks are under the eyes of an impartial judge.

The Ladies' Novice Provincial Foli is scheduled for February 6. We haven't found out where... follow the papers for details. If you intend to go to a movie that night, don't. Attend the fencing. The entertainment value is superior and it costs nothing. McGill fencers expect to make a point of scouting the fighting techniques of their future competitors.

DELEGATES PROBE STUDENT AFFAIRS

The Changing American Campus' to Be Discussed Today at 5

"The Changing American Campus" will be the topic discussed today at 5 p.m. by Jack Gotthel and Gul Caron in the Conference Room of Strathcona Hall. In their talks the speakers will discuss the changing attitude of university students toward education, politics and world problems in general.

Having been delegates to the Fourth National Convention of the American Student Union held in New York during the Christmas vacation, the speakers will centre their talks on the student problems discussed at this convention. The revision of curricula in universities, the relation of the student and the university to the nation and the world, and international co-operation between students of different countries will be dealt with in turn by the speakers.

Also slated to speak at this meeting is Joseph Murray of the New Advance who will deliver a short talk on the purposes of the magazine.

Included among the coming activities of the Social Problems Club are a meeting next week at which members of the recently returned Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion fought in Spain, will speak; and a week-end conference of Social Problems Clubs which is planned to be held in Kingston, Ont., over the week-end of February 12. Letters have been sent to all such clubs in colleges in Ontario and Quebec and it is expected that at least twelve colleges will be represented at this conference.

Dentist's Daughter—Have you asked father if we can marry yet?
He—No, every time I come into his presence, I lose my courage. Soon I won't have any teeth left.
—Gateway.